

County, associated with *M. foedus fluvialtilis* VII, 31, '34, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Elkhart, Anderson County, IX, 1, '33, 1 ♂.

M. IMPIGER Sc. This is the most characteristic and abundant long winged *Melanoplus* of sandy waste fields and old pastures, VI-XI; Ellis, Dallas, Hill, Freestone, Johnson, Palo Pinto, Parker, Smith and Van Zandt Counties.

M. BISPINOSUS Sc. More generally distributed but not as frequent as *impiger* in *impiger* habitats; VI-XII; Ellis, Dallas, Denton, Hill, Johnson, Parker and Tarrant Counties.

PHOETALIOTES NEBRASCENSIS (Thos.). This northern and western species is represented by a single macropterous specimen, Bell Branch, Ellis County, XI, 11, '31.

PARONYA ATLANTICA ATLANTICA Sc. This marsh acridian was taken only in the more humid east timbers at Edom, Van Zandt County and at Tyler, Smith County, VIII 1-2, '33, 6 ♂, 2 ♀.

DACTYLOTUM PICTUM (Thos.) Common locally in weedy upland pastures during June, infrequent VII-VIII, Ellis, Dallas, Hill, Johnson and Parker Counties.

Trisopsis in the United States (Dipt., Itonididae or Cecidomyiidae).

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The rearing in Louisiana of a species, described below, belonging to this genus discloses the occurrence of a unique form in an area widely separated from any previously known habitat. Four described species have been recorded, namely *T. olcae* Kieff., from Wellington, South Africa, and reared from the fruit of *Olea verrucosa*, *T. alluandi* Kieff., a female taken in a forest at an altitude of 2400 meters in Kenya, *T. hyperici* Tav., characterized as a commensal of *Geocrypha hypericina* Tav., and *T. bifida* Brethes from Buenos Aires, South America. This latest find suggests a sparse world-wide distribution of the genus in the warmer tropical or subtropical portions of the earth.

The genus *Trisopsis* is easily recognized by the three compound eye masses, due to lateral divisions of the usually large, continuous compound eye of the gall midge, and the reduced

palpal segments, there being three or possibly two, and the simple claws. A related genus, *Triommata* Barnes, (Bull. Ent. Res., Pt. 2, 22: 205-207, 1931) likewise with divided eyes, but with four, instead of three or fewer, palpal segments, with the claws of the anterior legs toothed and the lobe of the basal clasp segment spinose, has been erected for a species *cocctroctes* Barnes, recorded as predaceous on mealybug from Njala, Sierra Leone, Africa.

***Trisopsis hibisci* n. sp.**

♂. Length .6 mm. Compound eyes three, the median somewhat narrow, on the apex of the head, arcuate, the lateral ones, just above the base of the mouth parts, broadly oval.

Antennae one-half longer than the body, rather thickly haired, pale yellowish; 14 segments, the first transverse, broadly cup-shaped, the second globose, the third and fourth fused, the fifth with stems each about one-half greater than its diameter, the basal enlargement subglobose, with a sparse sub-basal whorl of long, stout setae and a subapical circumfilum, the loops extending a little beyond the enlargement. The distal enlargement globose, with a length a little greater than its diameter, a sparse, subapical whorl of long, stout setae and sub-basal circumfilum, the loops not extending to the tip of the enlargement and a subapical circumfilum, the loops extending nearly to the base of the next segment. Terminal segment, basal enlargement roundly transverse, the stem slender, with a length four times its diameter, the distal enlargement broadly oval, with a length more than twice its diameter.

Palpi short, triarticulate, the first segment subquadrate, the second nearly twice the length of the first, the third longer, slender. Mesonotum light yellowish brown. Scutellum and post-scutellum pale yellowish. Abdomen fuscous yellowish.

Wings hyaline, slender basally, subcosta uniting with the anterior margin just before the basal half, the third vein a little before the apex, costa being interrupted, the fifth vein joining the posterior margin at the distal half, with a rudimentary anterior branch extending to approximately the distal fourth. Halteres pale yellowish. Legs pale straw, claws simple, moderately curved, pulvilli shorter than the claws. Genitalia, basal clasp segment moderately stout, slightly curved, terminal clasp segment slender, curved, dorsal plate broad, roundly emarginate, the lobes broadly rounded, ventral plate broad, broadly rounded, style long, slender.

♀. Length .75 mm., moderately stout. Antennae about three-

fourths the length of the body, sparsely haired, pale yellowish; 14 segments, the fifth with a cylindrical basal enlargement about two and one-half times its diameter and a moderately stout stem of nearly equal length. Palpi, first segment transverse, the second subquadrate, with a length one-half greater than its width and almost fused with a rudimentary third segment. Ovipositor short, the terminal lobes narrowly oval. Otherwise about as in the male.

This species was reared from the seed pods of *Hibiscus militaris* at Tallulah, LOUISIANA, in August, 1933, by Dr. R. W. Harned and submitted for study by Dr. Harold Morrison, in charge of the Division of Insect Identification, U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. *Type*: the male described above, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Notes on the Taxonomic Status of Certain Species of the Genus *Chlorops* (Diptera, Chloropidae).*

By CURTIS W. SABROSKY,** Kansas State College.

An examination of the cotypes of *Chlorops ingrata* Williston [at present placed as a synonym of *Pseudogaurax anchora* (Loew)] has revealed its true status as a valid species, and has suggested a brief review of the case, with notes on the types.

The bulletin of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station for 1893 (11) contained the description of a new species, *Chlorops ingrata*, by S. W. Williston, based on "two specimens, Ohio, Prof. F. M. Webster." In the same bulletin were two short articles by Webster (9, 10), giving the rearing records of various insects and noting that *ingrata* had been bred from supposedly aborted galls on the grass, *Muhlenbergia mexicana* Trin., each gall containing a single puparium in a vertical position. Four years earlier, Webster (8) had summarized the records of insects affecting the upper portions of the culms and causing a dead and withered top. Among these were several undetermined species of *Chlorops*. One larva, in particular,

* Contribution from the Department of Entomology.

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